

By
Francis Lynde

Illustrations by Oliver Ayres

Broken Threads.

1. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$
 2. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{8}$
 3. $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$
 4. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{16}$
 5. $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{32}$
 6. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{16} = \frac{1}{32}$
 7. $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{16} = \frac{1}{64}$
 8. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{32} = \frac{1}{64}$
 9. $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{32} = \frac{1}{128}$
 10. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{64} = \frac{1}{128}$
 11. $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{128} = \frac{1}{256}$
 12. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{256} = \frac{1}{256}$
 13. $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{256} = \frac{1}{512}$
 14. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{512} = \frac{1}{512}$
 15. $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{512} = \frac{1}{1024}$
 16. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{1024} = \frac{1}{1024}$
 17. $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{1024} = \frac{1}{2048}$
 18. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2048} = \frac{1}{2048}$
 19. $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2048} = \frac{1}{4096}$
 20. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4096} = \frac{1}{4096}$
 21. $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4096} = \frac{1}{8192}$
 22. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{8192} = \frac{1}{8192}$
 23. $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{8192} = \frac{1}{16384}$
 24. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{16384} = \frac{1}{16384}$
 25. $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{16384} = \frac{1}{32768}$
 26. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{32768} = \frac{1}{32768}$
 27. $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{32768} = \frac{1}{65536}$
 28. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{65536} = \frac{1}{65536}$
 29. $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{65536} = \frac{1}{131072}$
 30. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{131072} = \frac{1}{131072}$
 31. $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{131072} = \frac{1}{262144}$
 32. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{262144} = \frac{1}{262144}$
 33. $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{262144} = \frac{1}{524288}$
 34. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{524288} = \frac{1}{524288}$
 35. $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{524288} = \frac{1}{1048576}$
 36. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{1048576} = \frac{1}{1048576}$
 37. $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{1048576} = \frac{1}{2097152}$
 38. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2097152} = \frac{1}{2097152}$
 39. $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2097152} = \frac{1}{4194304}$
 40. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4194304} = \frac{1}{4194304}$
 41. $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4194304} = \frac{1}{8388608}$
 42. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{8388608} = \frac{1}{8388608}$
 43. $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{8388608} = \frac{1}{16777216}$
 44. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{16777216} = \frac{1}{16777216}$
 45. $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{16777216} = \frac{1}{33554432}$
 46. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{33554432} = \frac{1}{33554432}$
 47. $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{33554432} = \frac{1}{67108864}$
 48. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{67108864} = \frac{1}{67108864}$
 49. $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{67108864} = \frac{1}{134217728}$
 50. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{134217728} = \frac{1}{134217728}$
 51. $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{134217728} = \frac{1}{268435456}$
 52. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{268435456} = \frac{1}{268435456}$
 53. $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{268435456} = \frac{1}{536870912}$
 54. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{536870912} = \frac{1}{536870912}$
 55. $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{536870912} = \frac{1}{1073741824}$
 56. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{1073741824} = \frac{1}{1073741824}$
 57. $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{1073741824} = \frac{1}{2147483648}$
 58. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2147483648} = \frac{1}{2147483648}$
 59. $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2147483648} = \frac{1}{4294967296}$
 60. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4294967296} = \frac{1}{4294967296}$
 61. $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4294967296} = \frac{1}{8589934592}$
 62. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{8589934592} = \frac{1}{8589934592}$
 63. $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{8589934592} = \frac{1}{17179869184}$
 64. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{17179869184} = \frac{1}{17179869184}$
 65. $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{17179869184} = \frac{1}{34359738368}$
 66. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{34359738368} = \frac{1}{34359738368}$
 67. $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{34359738368} = \frac{1}{68719476736}$
 68. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{68719476736} = \frac{1}{68719476736}$
 69. $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{68719476736} = \frac{1}{137438953472}$
 70. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{137438953472} = \frac{1}{137438953472}$
 71. $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{137438953472} = \frac{1}{274877906944}$
 72. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{274877906944} = \frac{1}{274877906944}$
 73. $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{274877906944} = \frac{1}{549755813888}$
 74. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{549755813888} = \frac{1}{549755813888}$
 75. $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{549755813888} = \frac{1}{1099511627776}$
 76. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{1099511627776} = \frac{1}{1099511627776}$
 77. $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{1099511627776} = \frac{1}{2199023255552}$
 78. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2199023255552} = \frac{1}{2199023255552}$
 79. $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2199023255552} = \frac{1}{4398046511104}$
 80. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4398046511104} = \frac{1}{4398046511104}$
 81. $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4398046511104} = \frac{1}{8796093022208}$
 82. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{8796093022208} = \frac{1}{8796093022208}$
 83. $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{8796093022208} = \frac{1}{17592186044416}$
 84. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{17592186044416} = \frac{1}{175921$

Age Group	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
0-14	25	22	18	15	12	10
15-24	15	16	17	18	19	20
25-34	10	11	12	13	14	15
35-44	10	11	12	13	14	15
45-54	10	11	12	13	14	15
55-64	10	11	12	13	14	15
65+	10	11	12	13	14	15

CHAPTER XV.

A Night of Plagues.

"Stanton Fixed It Some Way."

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

...and yet another deathly laugh, mockingly, developing the machinelike awkwardness of the soldier who sees a battle going irresistibly against him and still smiles on in sheer despair. It is now the carefully built, gunmetal structure, raised by his efforts upon the foundation laid by Colonel Babbalanja and his munitions specialists, falling to pieces. In spite of all he could do, there was a painful shock setting the city council, after by the persistent story of the origin of the clan, was threatening to cut the lightning contact with "Thomas High Line" and Khurio, though for a while nothing openly, had caused it would be to proceed far and wide as the "Thomas" stockholders, also, could be swayed now only by persuasion and the swift effacement of a telegraphic secretary and treasurer.

"They're after you, John," was what the colonel put it at the close the second day of buck-shipping, as they jogged idly in the Roman forum. "Maybe you know what I mean by that? I don't."

Smith did know. Telling the days of stress Miss Verda had been very exciting. There had been two nights at the theater and much to killing after meals in the parlors of Hephra house. Worst of all, there had been a daylight auto trip about the city and up to the dam. The Abbot's witholding tolerably under the paying, but there seemed to be no pay for it. Since the night of Verda's blunder's arrival in New York, he had seen Colonel he was telling him that he had forgotten the right to her. Out of the chaotic wreck, though, just one driving motive had stayed, and it had grown to the state of an obsession: the determination, writing strategy out of defeat for Thomas High Line to talk it to him, and fighting to the last gasp and with face to the enemy.

"I know," he said, replying, after collective pause, to the charge put on by Colonel Dexter. "There's a friend of mine here from the East. I have been obliged to show her's attention, so they say I am neglecting my job. They are also talking around that I am your John, and that your only hope is to pitch overboard."

"That's Papa Khurio," growled Missourian. "He seems to have a lot for you, some way."

"Nevertheless, he was right," said, returned gloomily. "Then I am at the end of my rope, colonel, I want you about what you brought me here and put me into a subtle; and I'm trying desperately hang on until my job's done. What is done when Thomas High Line can stand fully on its own feet, fight its own battles, I'm gone."

"Oh, no, you're not," denied ranchman president in generous test. "You come on out home with tonight and get away from this infer for a few minutes. It'll do you a lot of good; you know it always does."

Smith shook his head reluctantly, shrilly.

"Never again, colonel. It can be a matter of a few days now, and



"Are They Sure-Enough Chasing
John?"

Colonel Dexter got out of his

and walked to the office window. When he came back it was to say: "Are you sure enough chasing you, John? Is there anything that you have done?"

"That is it—and they are nasty. Now you know at least one of the reasons why I can't go with you tomorrow. I'll be shot if I do!"

"You must make my excuse,"
and to George you must say the

"What floors. I take it the book is as comfy as the

"No."

“Well, I’m going to say it and get only just one daughter in it—wide word John!”

"Indeed, I'd like you to see the house, if I might say so. I'll be home this evening and I'll be glad to show you the place."

...that I have been waiting
for ever since I have come to
...that I have not yet made of ...
...that I can do it is that ...

"I have been told that you are a very good person and I am glad to hear that."

1. The first step is to identify the problem or goal. This involves understanding the current situation and what needs to be achieved.

$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$

CHAPTER XVI.

At Any Cost.

With all these moving favors
 Thousands will line up to the
 of favor, and even for a

of which the other for the
first night began to read a
book about the 172. The other
the father of Joseph's friend
was a man of the same type of the

...of the ... was in the ...

1. 1990年12月15日，在北京市召开的“中国
 2. 1991年1月15日，在北京市召开的“中国
 3. 1991年2月15日，在北京市召开的“中国
 4. 1991年3月15日，在北京市召开的“中国
 5. 1991年4月15日，在北京市召开的“中国

Journal of Management Education 30(6)p.789-804
© The Author(s) 2006
Reprints and permissions:
<http://www.sagepub.com/journalsPermissions.nav>

1. The first step is to identify the problem. This involves understanding the current situation and what needs to be changed.

Established by Franklin D. K.

The Mercury.

Newport, R. I.

PUBLISHED BY MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

Office Telephone 151
Home Telephone 152

Saturday, June 23, 1917



"Immorality in Newport."

The announcement from Washington that Newport is a hot-bed of immorality and furnishes temptations for the young sailors now here, is supremely ridiculous. That there are some illegal places in Newport is extremely probable—if there are any cities in the country where there are none, we should like to see them. On the other hand for a place of the size of Newport this city is remarkably clean morally. Every young man who comes to Newport for service of any kind has every chance in the world to be decent, to safeguard his health, and to preserve his morals. When the Navy department proved wholly inadequate to meet the demands made upon it by the flocking of thousands of young men to the colors in Newport, these young men were dependent upon the generosity of the people of Newport for places to sleep and for food to eat, and they were taken into the best homes in Newport where conditions were of the best. Every public institution in Newport has been opened to them, freely and without cost. Two splendid buildings of the Young Men's Christian Association are at their disposal; the priceless privileges of the Redwood Library, the People's Library, the Newport Historical Society, of the churches, and other institutions are theirs without question. New reading rooms have been opened for them in all sections of the city. Athletic fields have been turned over to them, curtailing their use by Newport boys and girls. In fact every effort has been made by the people and the public authorities of Newport to provide for their decent care and for their entertainment in leisure hours. These privileges are appreciated by the overwhelming majority of the boys now here, as can be judged by even the most casual passerby.

But because in every gathering of young men, there are always a few of evil disposition who will seek out the illegal peddler of "rot-gut" liquor, who will meet the bootlegger on a dark alley to purchase his poisonous alcohol at a fancy price, who will seek in every dark hole in the city for all that is wicked and nefarious and which can always be found everywhere by him who seeks industriously, then is Newport condemned as a "place of terrible immorality, dangerous to the morals of the young sailors."

We Newporters have not much occasion to love the Honorable Secretary of the Navy.

Here is a little encouragement. A report says a bumper crop of corn and wheat is expected in Kansas.

There would seem to be no good reason why the Portsmouth, Middletown and Newport constabulary should not be invited to join the Fourth of July parade.

Lord Northcliffe says the war has just begun. Like John Paul Jones England says she has not begun to fight yet. We hope she will continue in that spirit till victory for the allies is won.

The success of the Liberty Loan will encourage the government to ask for a second loan soon. It is estimated that the government will have to raise within one year seven billions of dollars.

The British flag on Bunker Hill Monument! It was carried there on Monday when all Massachusetts celebrated Bunker Hill Day. Americans, English and French may now be considered closely allied.

There is much complaint about the unsanitary condition of things at Plattsburg. There is said to be much sickness there. The medical department is manifestly weak, the food is poor, and as a training camp the men have anything but competent training.

The papers of the country are only too willing to jump on Newport, if they have only half a chance. Witness the circulation, with additions in all the papers in the country, of Secretary Daniels' unfounded charges about the moral conditions of Newport. Secretary Daniels is an adept at blowing his own horn. He supposedly writes a letter to Gov. Beekman about immoralities in Newport, but forgot, or purposely neglects, to send it to him till after he has sent it broadcast over the country through the Associated Press.

This Congress in its struggles on the taxation question, shows its utter incompetency to deal with an important matter. Taxation should be made to bear on all alike, to be as equal as possible. Instead of that this Congress is laboring apparently day and night to find some camel upon which to unload the bulk of the burden. Take the newspapers, for instance. The last move is to levy a tax of two percent on all advertising receipts. Everything the publisher uses, paper, ink, printing material, is already taxed. Now to put this additional burden on this class of industry and not on other kind of business makes it not at all the average Congressman but a grade against the newspapers.

Inequality of the Draft.

The selective draft, when it comes, will work very unevenly in different sections of the country. It will be based on the 1910 census. Some parts of the country have increased largely since then. In these parts the draft will be light. In other parts many of the young men have left for other sections. In this case those who are left will have to stand for the whole. Also in a good many city districts the population is so largely alien that it will take practically the whole male population of the requisite age to make up the quota—a condition which will really penalize the foreign born who have sought American citizenship. If, for instance, in a family of four brothers, all foreign born, three have chosen to remain aliens while the fourth has applied for naturalization, the one patriotic brother will have to fight, while his less American brothers remain comfortably at home. As another example, it may be noted that the falling short of the State of Vermont in its registration is found not to be due to a surprising proportion of slackers, but to the fact that the great bulk of young Vermonters between the ages of 21 and 31 are out of the State, and have registered somewhere else. The cities and their industries and the west have drawn away so many young Vermonters that there is in the State a comparatively small proportion of men of this age. But the selective draft calls for a quota of men based on the usual proportion of the 21-31 age in the country at large. As a result, Vermont may have to send to the war pretty nearly its whole male population of this age.

The South under the many exemption classes will escape with a very light quota. The burdens of this war are falling very lightly on the southern portion of the country. With a southern President, a southern Congress and a disposition to shirk disagreeable duties the South will come pretty near escaping most of the burdens of the war, both as to men and taxes.

Brown Commencement.

Brown University granted 206 degrees Wednesday at its 149th commencement, with a fifth of its first degree men absent from the exercises on war service. Bachelor's degrees in Arts and Philosophy were granted to 96 men and to 34 students of the women's college, and in science to 20 men. Thirty-six received the Master of Arts, 8 Master of Science and 3 Doctor of Philosophy. Nine honorary degrees were conferred by President Fausch: LL.D.—Hon. Lindley M. Garrison, New York; Hon. Samuel H. Ordway, 1880, New York; Hon. Samuel H. Eastman, 1887, Concord, N. H.; LL.D.—Professor Stephen B. Leacock, McGill University, Montreal; Professor Dallas Lore Sharp, 1885, Boston University. Sc.D.—Professor John E. Bachler, Brown University. D.D.—Rev. Peter C. Wright, 1885, Philadelphia; Rev. Frank A. Smith, 1888, Elizabeth, N.J. A.M.—Helen Barrett Montgomery, Rochester, N.Y. Herbert Hoover was invested with the degree of LL.D. conferred upon him in absentia in 1916, and together with former Secretary Garrison and Professor Leacock made the chief after dinner addresses. Many Brown men were present from Newport.

They All Do It.

Despite the restrictions of war we imported from the Netherlands for the nine months of the current fiscal year, July 1, 1916, to March 31, 1917, \$27,000,000 worth of commodities, compared with \$25,000,000 worth during the similar period, 1912-13, under peace conditions—war restrictions being nearly offset by our low duty tariff.

We imported from Sweden during the same period \$19,000,000 worth of commodities, compared with \$5,000,000 worth during the similar period 1912-13, under protective tariff, and during the 1916-17 period it was easier for a rich man to pass through the eye of a needle than for a vessel to get from Sweden to the United States, but our low tariff provided the incentive.

According to Arthur H. Pollen, the English authority on sea warfare, now in this country, an aggressive campaign against German submarines and their bases by the American navy cooperating with the British will win the war for the allies by August, 1918, otherwise Germany can win by Christmas, 1919. Mr. Pollen added that efforts should be concentrated on putting out anti-submarine craft. The allies and neutrals are losing about 7,000,000 tons of shipping a year. England now is sinking as many submarines as Germany is building—about three a week.

Most of the fifty training camps for the army that is soon to be raised are to be located south of Mason's and Dixon's line. Very few of the troops will be quartered in the north. The excuse for this offered by the administration is that the inclement winter will be too severe in the north. A poor excuse will do when the sympathy of the powers is on that side.

Sixteen cantonments have been selected, mostly in the South, for the army of drafted men to dwell in till they are whipped into soldiers. Each of these cantonments will quarter 40,000 men.

The sun having made its appearance on several occasions this week, the farmers are beginning to feel better, though all crops are from two to four weeks behind.

Washington Politics Against New England.

(From Boston Independent Paper.)

The shipment of \$300,000,000 to New England for the Liberty Loan was based on her property before the war upon New England transportation interests. The Washington authorities have ground New England not between two mill stones but between three—between low rates, high wages and disintegration of transportation units. New Haven shares formerly sold at an aggregate price of \$50,000,000 but the authorities have shrunk \$300,000,000 out of New Haven shares alone. Add Boston & Maine, Boston Elevated, Massachusetts Electric and other public service corporations and there is easily a shrinkage of \$50,000,000 in New England transportation and investments which would go a long way toward a \$300,000,000 Liberty Loan allotment.

People are beginning to see the impoverished situation of New England today when her industries are suffering not only from inadequate transportation but from the lack of coal at \$11 per ton.

The business men of New England who are now calling for coal are the men who formerly applauded Brandeis for his attacks upon the credit of the New Haven and the Boston & Maine railroads.

Had Morgan and Mellen remained on the scene and unified New England transportation as proposed, Boston and New England with the assistance of the New Haven-Boston & Maine system and their steamship connections, would have commanded coal at a reasonable price and from all along the Atlantic coast. They would have worked local lines, trolley lines, steamship lines in one knit-together unified system that would have been of value in time of both war and peace.

But Washington has elected far political reasons to carve up New England and then it elected to put upon the Supreme Bench the man who more than any other was responsible for the disintegration and destruction of New England's transportation system.

Mr. Morgan and Mr. Mellen entered upon a plan for unifying and rebuilding the transportation interests of New England and had national as well as territorial defenses in view. The plan involved an expenditure of \$200,000,000. They spent \$150,000,000 and were arrested by Mr. Brandeis and his co-partners in the political field. Today the New Haven has \$50,000,000 of debt and needs \$30,000,000 more to give terminals and equipment to permit New England manufacturers to do their business.

Mr. Morgan at one of the last New Haven meetings he ever attended offered \$120,000,000 for \$100,000,000 of New Haven shares. This \$120,000,000 is exactly what New Haven needs today to pay its floating debt and give it new facilities.

Squaring Accounts.

Two items comprise the account which compels the United States to send gold to Japan. The first is the debit which we have accumulated over there because our Democratic tariff enables the Japanese to sell us more goods than we can sell to the Japanese. This adverse balance of trade has to be paid for. We cannot pay it in goods; so we must pay it in money. The other item is that created by the purchases of war material by our allies. We have two-thirds of the world's stock of gold just now, and so we are made the medium through which gold gets to Japan. This item will probably now disappear from the account between the United States and Japan, inasmuch as the huge loans which we are lately making to our allies will all be expended here—and our manufactures will secure the benefit of the allies' orders which have heretofore gone to Nippon. The other item will remain—and it will probably increase. We shall doubtless witness little if any diminution in our gold shipments to Japan—because Japan will continue to enter our free markets with her goods and she will probably send even more of them over here in order that she may keep employed the men whom the cessation of munition orders will take from that line of activity.

Chile Warming Up.

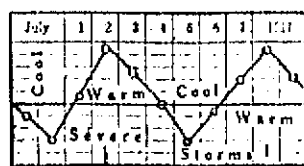
Imports from Chile for the first nine months of the current fiscal year, ended March 31, totaled \$71,000,000, a 200 per cent increase over the similar period 1912-13, under the protective tariff. In the 1912-13 period we imported \$13,000,000 worth of nitrate of soda (or nitri) from that country, and in the 1916-17 period, \$30,000,000 worth, an increase of \$17,000,000, which leaves \$6,000,000 worth of other commodities to be accounted for during the 1912-13, and \$41,000,000 worth during the 1916-17 period. Chile is warming up to the Wilson-Woodward tariff law.

The vast amount of steel merchant ship-building in American yards—probably 2,000,000 tons—will be taken over immediately under the power granted in the war budget bill signed by the President Friday. Shipping now at the yards will be hurried to completion by double and triple working shifts. When the ways are cleared of the present contracts the Fleet Corporation will begin the construction of standardized steel vessels. It is expected to turn out within the next 18 months 3,000,000 tons of steel shipping.

The first draft of the conscripted men will be used to bring the regular army to war strength, and the second draft for the National Guard, each of which is expected to be short about 35,000 men on July 1, and the third draft will furnish the new army of 625,000, to go in training Sept. 1. The regular army now lacks 10,000 of war strength, and the National Guard is 50,000 short. The total registration from 41 states and District of Columbia was 5,500,000.

President Wilson, it is said, will embargo all food stuffs. The furious buying by all the allies will make this step necessary.

WEATHER BULLETIN.



The heavy horizontal line represents the normal of temperature. The zigzag line is the predicted movement of temperatures up and down. Dates at the top are for their time at meridian 90. If you are east of that line these weather features should reach you one or two days later; if west of it one to three days earlier. Meridian 90 is near the Mississippi River. Newport is many degrees east and the weather prediction will apply here two days later.

Board of Aldermen.

At the weekly meeting of the board of aldermen on Thursday evening, the Bay State Street Railway was directed to begin the work of laying its underground wires on Broadway, in accordance with its agreement to spend \$1000 a year in this way. Superintendent Gosling suggested other localities for doing the work, but the board voted in favor of the Broadway section, and later gave the company permission to build a conduit in Clarke street to make a direct line to the Training Station barracks.

There was also a discussion in regard to payment on the contract for trap rock, the contract being by the cubic yard, and the charges being made by weight. It was decided to pay in accordance with the contract.

Some routine matters were disposed of, including the granting of various minor licenses. At the close of the meeting the board met as a committee on Fourth of July.

Building Deferred.

The building of the new ward at the Newport Hospital has been deferred till prices for labor and material are lower than they are at present. The plans have all been drawn for a children's ward and a maternity ward. Bids were asked for but the price exceeded the money in hand by fully one third.

ARMY IN NEED OF VOLUNTEERS

Officers Seriously Concerned Over Slow Recruiting

PROCLAMATION BY PRESIDENT

Calls Upon All Unmarried Men Without Dependents to Enlist During Week of June 23-30—Seventy Thousand Men Wanted That War Department May Carry Out Plans

Washington, June 21.—President Wilson issued a proclamation designating the week of June 23 to 30 as recruiting week for the regular army, and called upon unmarried men without dependents to enroll for war service in order that the ranks of the regulars might be filled promptly. The proclamation reads:

"I hereby designate the period of June 23 to 30 next as recruiting week for the regular army, and call upon unmarried men between the ages of 18 and 30 years, who have no dependents, and who are not engaged in pursuits vitally necessary to the prosecution of the war, to present themselves for enlistment during the week herein designated to the number of 70,000."

The president's action was taken at the request of army officials, who have been seriously concerned over the slow rate of recruiting for the regular army, despite the fact that the war department's recruiting agencies cover every section of the country, and that men are asked to serve only for the period of the war.

It had been hoped that the regular service could be brought to its whole strength of approximately 200,000 men by June 30, which would have permitted the war department to carry out its plans in regard to training of all the forces to be raised, and also as to the dispatch of armies to France.

For several days, however, the average enrollment for the army per day has been little more than two men, instead of the 15,000 or more the department hoped to secure.

Yesterday's recruiting bulletin shows that since April 1, 321,363 men have been enrolled as war volunteers of the 182,898 necessary to bring the service to war strength. The army, therefore, is now about 70,000 men short of war strength, and the president's call, the first he has made directly for war volunteers, is designed to fill this gap as quickly as possible.

Suffragists Shut Off

Washington, June 22.—Persistent demonstrations against the woman suffrage pickets in front of the main gates of the White House caused the police to take a hand in the situation late yesterday. They guarded the women, censured their riot-inciting banners, and met with such success that there was little to give comfort to any militant looking for publicity.

Death of Bishop McFaul

Trenton, June 18.—Bishop James A. McFaul of the Catholic diocese of Trenton died at his home here from a complication of diseases. He was 67 years old and was one of the noted church prelates of the country.

Auto Kills Mother and Son

Providence, June 22.—Mrs. Margaret Mulvey, 31, and her 12-year-old son, Henry, were instantly killed when an automobile struck them, throwing them twenty feet.

PERHAPS VICTIMS OF WHITE SLAVERS

Probable Fate of Hundreds of Missing New York Girls

New York, June 21.—More than 800 girls between the ages of 10 and 20 years have disappeared from their homes here since Jan. 1. It is estimated that the most searching inquiry into police conditions since that conducted after the Rosen-
thal murder.

The investigation is a direct outcome of the finding of the body of Ruth Cruger, a high school graduate, buried in the cellar of a motorcycle shop conducted by Alfredo Cochi, for whom the Italian government authorities are searching at the request of the state department.

Trails leading to the fate of the white slave beast in this country were uncovered to Woods and District Attorney Swann by Mrs. Hamilton in the development of the Ruth Cruger murder.

TOTAL OF \$316,000,000

Undreamed-of Liberty Loan Achievement in New England

Boston, June 20.—More than \$90,000 men, women and children of New England joined the second great American army, the Liberty loan buyers.

With only a few more hours of work necessary for the complete fabrication of New England's phenomenal subscription to Uncle Sam's Liberty loan, authorities at the Boston federal reserve bank fixed their final approximation of the total subscription at \$316,000,000, an undreamed-of achievement, which passed the minimum allotment by \$75,000,000 and exceeded the maximum by \$19,000,000.

ANARCHISTS INDICTED

Goldman and Berkman Go Back to Jail to Await Trial

New York, June 22.—Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, called the two leading anarchists of this country, were indicted here by a federal grand jury on charges of conspiring to induce young men not to register for the selective draft. They pleaded not guilty and were held in \$25,000 bail each.

Arraigned before United States Judge Mayer, the defendants pleaded not guilty. As neither of the prisoners has been able to furnish bail of \$25,000 since their arrest, their counsel pleaded for a reduction of bail. This was denied and they were taken back to the Tombs.

Suicide Ends Erratic Career

Baltimore, June 22.—Lawrence Peim, widely known through various escapades in this country and Europe, committed suicide in a hotel here. He came into possession of a large fortune at the death of his father, a prominent financier.

Nearly a Million Subject to Draft

Washington, June 22.—War registration returns, virtually completed, show 9,619,935 men between the ages of 21 and 30 years, inclusive, have been enrolled for the country's service.

Constantine in Switzerland

Lugano, Switzerland, June 21.—King Constantine has arrived here, accompanied by his wife and the former crown prince of Greece.

NEWS CONDENSED FOR BUSY READERS

Happenings in Various Parts of New England

Edward Pinkham, 71, was struck and killed by a train at Lynn, Mass. Great damage to gardens and crops in many parts of New England is reported from rains.

Manuel Deliveria, 5, was killed at New Bedford, Mass., when a heavy auto truck struck him.

John Dawes, 17, of Carleton, Mass., while hunting woodchucks, accidentally shot and killed himself.

John Gonzalez, 29, died at Framingham, Mass., from a broken neck, the result of a friendly wrestling bout.

James A. Boyeau, 44, was killed at the Blake & Knowles Pump Works, Cambridge, Mass., by being caught in machinery.

Demerius V. Kilawich, a peat vender, was instantly killed at Chippewee, Mass., when he was struck by an automobile.

The body of Frank Reilly, 35, of Manchester, N. H., barber, was found in Canobie lake. He had been in poor health.

The death rate in Boston last week increased to 227, against 199 last week compared with the corresponding week last year.

Dr. Charles H. Gray of Medford, Mass., pleaded guilty to kidnaping Dorothy and James Brereton and was placed on probation.

Providence police are searching for a stranger who robbed Edward Swann, the owner of a sporting car, of \$200 in cash.

John J. Adams of Highton, Ohio, was arrested on the departure of Maine, Grand Army of the Republic, and is now in camp.

Deaths.

In this city, 18th Inst., Andrew Edward Langel 20 years.
In this city, 18th Inst., Frederick N. Barlow.
In this city, 18th Inst., Joe Russell of 25 Garfield street.
On Thursday, June 14, George Russell, son of the late Henry Glubb and Pauline Seaborn Tompkins, in his 8th year.
In New York, N.Y., 18th Inst., Catherine, widow of Thomas Fitzpatrick.

WEEKLY ALMANAC, JUNE 1917.

STANDARD TIME.											
	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets	Hg. Morn	Water Eve						
23rd	4 19	7 28	9 52	10	58	10	51				
24th	4 19	7 28	10 15	10	53	10	51				
25th	4 19	7 28	10 36	11	42	11	51				
26th	4 19	7 28	10 56	11	32	11	51				
27th	4 19	7 28	11 15	12	43	12	51				
28th	4 19	7 28	11 35	1	43	1	51				
29th	4 11	7 25	9 50	1	54	5	47				
Full Moon June 6 th				8 50 Morn		Moon's last cr. June 12		1 58 Morn			
New Moon June 13 th				5 02 Morn		First cr. June 27		11 00 Morn			

KITCHEN KEY TO ALLIED VICTORY

Women to Have Large Part in War Under Food Bill.

HOOVER EXPLAINS HIS PLANS

Three Cents a Day Cut Off Waste and Three Cents a Day Less Spent on Food Mean \$2,000,000,000 a Year to Nation—Other Timely Gossip of Interest From National Capital.

Washington, (Special Correspondence).—Two billion dollars a year could be saved in foodstuffs if each person saved 3 cents per day on waste and spent 3 cents per day less on food. Mr. Hoover is invited by Herbert C. Hoover, food administrator of the government, to help carry out the new system which will be put into operation as soon as congress passes the needed legislation. Captains will be appointed in all sections of the country, and the women will have an opportunity to show how they can help the nation.

Don't waste bread! Save two thick slices every day and defeat the U boat. Complete victory if you eat less bread. Food controllers' ration is four pounds of bread per person per week. The kitchen is the key to victory. Eat less bread. Save the nation's bread and eat only the national ration. Eat less bread.

These are the slogans that will be broadcast and will confront you on all sides as soon as the pending war food measure is passed.

"The biggest work is to be done in administering this law," said Mr. Hoover—the man of the hour—the man for the herculean job. While he is bending every effort to work out a plan for the conservation of food as well as sending it abroad to the allies the job of the legislature are filled with the butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker. The bill is alive with vested interests. But if food speculators and food manufacturers only knew it the man Hoover is burning the midnight oil to devise ways and means by which each party's proper interests will be conserved.

Must Have Co-operation.

"For example," said Mr. Hoover, "I do not think the maximum price plan in Europe has worked too well. It would seem to me a more co-operative method in price fixing will work out to the greater advantage of all concerned. In other words, prices set should be toward stimulating production as well as to get prices as low as possible, as the poor man will not have his standard of living too low."

Toward this end Mr. Hoover is hoping to secure co-operation in each department of production. That is to say, the matter of price fixing will be largely controlled by the production as well as the stages of sales. For example, the producers' co-operative scheme will approximate the price that shall be charged to the wholesalers for staple articles such as wheat, etc. Then wholesalers, in a co-operative plan, will approximate the price to the retailers, who, in turn, will adjust the price to the ultimate consumer. Every effort will be put forth to have these co-operative bodies joined with the government in carrying out the law, and the women are to play the greater part in the general administration of the food law.

It is estimated that if each person would save 3 cents per day on waste and spend 3 cents per day less for food than he does now the country would save \$2,000,000,000 annually.

Associates of Mr. Hoover are working on schemes of inducing hotels, dining cars and other public meal serving institutions to eliminate waste as much as possible. A program is being prepared in which 2,000,000 people each will have a prominent part. Surely this is taking the people into your confidence "with a will" by giving each a part in carrying out a new law that affects all.

Another big problem of Mr. Hoover's is the amount of foodstuffs that will be allowed to go out to the allies so that they may be fed sufficiently to keep the war going and that we do not suffer as a result. It is estimated that 15 per cent of the food that has gone abroad heretofore has been sunk by submarines.

Food Control Bill Needed.

It is the opinion of Mr. Hoover and his associates that the American household will play the biggest part on the food question. As a rule the American housewife, especially the society woman, has been very wasteful, and certainly her rejuvenation as a housekeeper is at hand.

The food control bill is up in the house of representatives, having been given right of way over other legislation. Days will be required for debate though congress at last realizes the need for haste. Charges have been made in the house that food controllers are now going about the country buying up crops in advance to bring the market before the government administrator can get to work.

It is why we want to get the bill passed before the crops begin to move," said Leader Kitchen.

It is an intimation that some of the most specious speculators have turned themselves into the government and are trying to hamstring the government before it can get started.

100,000 Aeroplanes Needed.

Things are making Washington gasp today about the need of 100,000 aeroplanes and a great force of aviators. The two things are:—The devastating aeroplane raid on London.

Second.—The recent jump in U boat sinkings.

A great fleet of aeroplanes will solve both matters. A program of building a minimum of 100,000 flying machines has been worked out. It is understood, by the aircraft production board of the defense council. It will soon be submitted to congress, with the request that an appropriation be made liberal enough to carry it to complete success. The deadline of the aeroplane in the recent raid on Zepplin raids has spoken insistently to those who have opposed a vast aircraft program. Harry Payne Whitney of New York was reported here to be under consideration for membership on the aircraft production board.

British and French authorities, it was learned authoritatively, have informed the production board that if America meets the aircraft program as outlined it will constitute the greatest and most valuable action for hastening the end of the war that could be undertaken.

May Control Print Paper.

Announcing failure of its plan to relieve the news print paper situation and precluding panic prices unless the government steps in, the Federal Trade Commission has asked congress to authorize a government pooling scheme to insure both an equitable distribution of the product to consumers and a fair profit to manufacturers.

Under the new plan all producing plants would be operated on government account and a federal agency would be created to set a fair price and effect fair distribution. The Canadian government would be asked to create a similar agency to act jointly with officials in this country in distributing the big Canadian output. If such a Canadian agency were not created all importations into the United States would be under government supervision.

The recommendation is the outcome of months of investigation by the commission, which undertook the inquiry in response to a senate resolution. The distribution plan worked out to restore competition and give relief from high prices failed, the report says, because there was no authority to enforce its terms, and the manufacturers did not abide by it.

Working on Draft Plans.

America's rules for selecting her armies under the conscription law are ready. Within a few days, it is estimated, the nation will know the answer to its inquiry, "Will our son or brother be in the first army—how will he be picked and when?"

This answer will be given in the form of a proclamation from President Wilson, which will set in operation the great human lottery system and the machinery which will cull out the exempt.

Pronouncement of the rules follows a labor of weeks. A nationally known lawyer, whose name and works have been withheld, has toiled to make the rules equitable and effective. This attorney, struggling with the mighty machinery for the first half million army, has consulted frequently with the president's military advisory board and with the president himself.

This much of the result of his labors is known: The regulations provide for some 2,000 local exemption boards, one to each county or large city, and for eighty-four appellate boards, to which any man believing himself wrongfully included in the call may appeal.

Further, the rules provide for a lottery drawing which shall be proof against politics and other favoritism, and they contemplate a physical test system which shall pass the fit and leave out the unsound. In so far as possible the work of gathering the first new army is decentralized, and local authorities are given power of exemption and draft.

With the actual call imminent, the department of justice is continuing its drag for quitters.

WINS \$225,000 AWARD

Big Victory For Miss O'Brien in Love Suit Against Manning

New York, June 19.—Miss Honora M. O'Brien received a total verdict of \$225,000 in her suit for \$1,000,000 against John B. Manning for breach of promise.

Of this sum \$200,000 was for compensation and \$25,000 was for punitive damages. In his charge Judge Crosey, in the supreme court, Long Island City, told the jury its task was to consider the amount of compensation to which Miss O'Brien was entitled, and that it was also the duty of the jury to consider whether she also was entitled to punitive damages.

IRISH PRISONERS FREED

British Chancellor Says Release Is Granted Without Conditions

London, June 19.—Large crowds gathered in Dublin to welcome the released Irish prisoners. Men with banners escorted the former prisoners to their homes. There was much singing of Irish songs and a great deal of cheering.

In the house of commons Chancellor Law was asked whether the prisoners had been released on condition that the Sinn Fein party should participate in the forthcoming Irish convention. He replied that the prisoners had been freed unconditionally.

Kills Three of Family and Self

New York, June 22.—Following a family quarrel over lack of household money, Richard Barrett, 41, murdered his wife, his son, Kilton, 4, his baby son, Donald, 13 months, attempted to murder his son and daughter, aged 9 and 13, respectively, and committed suicide.

French Regain Lost Ground

London, June 22.—A big German offensive against the French line east of Verdun, in which trenches were stormed and captured, has gone almost for naught, for the French forces in a violent counter-offensive have gained nearly all their lost ground.

BERLIN OPEN TO INVASION

Americans May Bring Disaster to German Autocracy

THOUSANDS OF AIR MACHINES

Will Make Possible the Destruction of Mobilization Depots, Submarine and Great Naval Bases, and Put Kiel Canal Out of Commission, According to French Flyer

Washington, June 22.—Invasion of Germany—carrying of the fight into the Kaiser's territory through the air—with success deemed certain, is the plan of the allies.

Chieftains of visiting war commissions insist that the plan will bring complete victory nearer by many months—provided the national defense council's aircraft production board program goes through. That program calls for 100 American air machines for the fighting front by April and for 10,000 by August.

Monsieur de la Grange, noted French air fighter, made this revelation in an interview. He emphasized with what importance the allied general staffs regard America's capabilities in furnishing the "air preponderance" that he is convinced will make possible shattering of the Teutonic battle lines.

"Nothing is impossible if we allies get and hold the mastery of the air," de la Grange said. "Berlin is even open to us. Let America contribute as her biggest share toward re-establishment of democracy the air preponderance, as she can do, and then indeed will Germany's 'divine right' rules call for a real peace instead of pseudo peace."

"Put through this proposed program and you Americans will have done more to end the war with less cost in money and lives than you could do in any one or all of a dozen ways."

"Put through this program and we can destroy the great German mobilization works, their great mobilization depots, their great factories for production of motor transport and flying machines."

"Put it through and you Americans will make possible the destruction of those bases from which steal the murderous submarines. Further, in democracy's cause, the great air squadrons, and we fighting men will make scrap heaps of the great German naval bases. The Kiel canal will be made useless, if we have sufficient machines."

"But we must have four to one German machines to do this. America can do it."

"There are three major styles of machines—the training machine, the observation and the battle plane. The first is the style machine America first made and is now making. It is cheapest."

"The observers' machine, without which effective artillery work or any sort of ground fighting is useless, carries only a small machine gun. It is helpless before a battle plane. Its duty is to seek out enemy batteries, keep tab on enemy troop movements, direct artillery fire. During attacks it is only through the observation machine that the staff behind our lines can tell how an attack is progressing. We need thousands more of them. They do their talking to the ground with wireless; they receive instructions through a various sort of zig-zagging system."

"But observation work is impossible without battle planes. It would be the battle planes with which we would invade Germany. We must have thousands and thousands more of them to do it. By using two battle planes to protect each observation plane we can save the reconnaissance planes, but this won't give us air supremacy."

"To get this supremacy we must put together great bombing squadrons and send them far into German territory."

ARMY TRAINING DELAYED

Cantonments For Recruits Will Not Be Ready By Sept. 1

Washington, June 19.—Unless there are unforeseen developments to hurry construction of the sixteen cantonments for training the new national army, the first increment of 650,000 troops will not be in training by Sept. 1 as generally has been supposed, and, in fact, may not get into training for six weeks thereafter.

War department officials said that no specific date ever had been set for the opening of the training camps. Secretary Baker, however, several weeks ago, answering a suggestion that some of the troops be used for harvesting, spoke of Sept. 1 as the probable date of opening the camps and pointed out that most of the harvesting would be over by that time.

AMERICAN SINKS U-BOAT

Destroyer Rams Submersible After Vain Effort to Fire at Enemy

Base of American Navy Florida, England, June 22.—A German submarine was rammed and sunk by an American destroyer, after a German-born American bluejacket had spied out the underwater craft. This is the belief expressed by the crew of a certain American sea vessel.

The destroyer in question was cruising through a calm sea. Directly ahead the forward lookout sighted a periscope. The submarine almost immediately submerged. By

that time the destroyer was so close to the spot where the periscope had shown that its guns could not be depressed sufficiently to fire. The destroyer's crew crowded the rails, eagerly scanning the water for the sub-surface shadow that would reveal the enemy craft.

In the midst of this eager watch a German-born sailor in the crew's nest shouted, "There she is," pointing directly alongside the destroyer. The American commander instantly swung his ship and those on board felt the impact of a collision.

Thus "another anti-submarine device," which was immediately brought into play by the American destroyer, finished the job.

FLEET UNDER AMERICAN

Admiral Sims Directs Allied Nations' Forces in British Waters

London, June 22.—Vice Admiral Sims, U. S. N., has been appointed to take charge of the operations of the allied forces in Irish waters.

Sims will act in this capacity while the British naval commander-in-chief is absent from his post for a period, the official announcement of his appointment explains. The American admiral's flag, meanwhile, has been hoisted as the allied senior officer in those waters. The text of the official statement reads:

"During a short absence of the British naval commander-in-chief on the coast of Ireland, Vice Admiral Sims of the United States navy has hoisted his flag as allied senior officer in general charge of operations of the allied naval forces in Irish waters."

BIG FREIGHTERS SUNK

Nine With Cargoes, Three From Boston, Are Victims of Submarines

Boston, June 21.—Nine large freight steamships carrying munitions and food from the United States to Europe, three of them from Boston, were recently sunk by German submarines off the British Isles, according to advices just received by insurance underwriters in this city. It was the first knowledge of their loss. Although they were sunk nearly two weeks ago, the British censorship has withheld the information from the public.

The ships from Boston which were sunk were as follows: Bay State, for Liverpool; Emerald, for Rotterdam; and Cleo, for Manchester. Eight of the steamships were sent to the bottom June 9 and 10.

HIDING BEHIND BABIES

Trick of Kansas City Slackers to Dodge Going to the Front

Kansas City, June 22.—Slackers in Kansas City are trying a new method for beating the selective draft law passed by congress. During the recent weeks scores of newly married couples have combed orphan asylums in their search for babies to adopt. Foster-mothers then boasted that their husbands will not need to go to the front.

When congress declared war there was a rush to the marriage bureaus. This was checked by the war department's announcement that men who married after April 1 would be liable for service.

LIBEL IS DISMISSED

Big German Steamer at Boston Is Seized by Government

Boston, June 22.—Judge Morton handed down an order in the federal court dismissing the libel brought against the North German Lloyd steamship Kronprinzessin Cecelle and returning the boat to its owners. It was seized immediately by Collector Billings for the shipping board.

Morton's order followed the arrival of a mandamus from the supreme court, which recently decided in favor of the North German Lloyd company and against the National City bank and Guaranty Trust company of New York, who brought the action.

Women as Elevator Operators

New York, June 22.—Woman operators were tried out here in elevators in one of the world's largest skyscrapers in anticipation of a war emergency. The women displayed particular aptitude.

Don't Fuss So About Your Complexion

The more you massage, steam, manipulate and fuss about your complexion with so-called skin foods, creams, lotions and what not, the chances are the worse it will become.

Away With Beauty Fads Make Cuticura Soap and Ointment your everyday toilet preparations. Bathe with the Soap and hot water on rising and retiring, using plenty of Soap, best applied with the hands which it softens wonderfully. Smear any signs of pimples, redness or roughness with the Ointment and let it remain five minutes before bathing. Nothing better, purer, sweeter or more effective. Then don't over-diet, over-exercise, lose sleep or fret.

Sample Each Free by Mail with 2¢ box of Cuticura, Addressed to Cuticura Dept. R-15, Boston, Mass.

Make Cuticura Soap and Ointment your everyday toilet preparations. Bathe with the Soap and hot water on rising and retiring, using plenty of Soap, best applied with the hands which it softens wonderfully. Smear any signs of pimples, redness or roughness with the Ointment and let it remain five minutes before bathing. Nothing better, purer, sweeter or more effective. Then don't over-diet, over-exercise, lose sleep or fret.

Sample Each Free by Mail with 2¢ box of Cuticura, Addressed to Cuticura Dept. R-15, Boston, Mass.

Make Cuticura Soap and Ointment your everyday toilet preparations. Bathe with the Soap and hot water on rising and retiring, using plenty of Soap, best applied with the hands which it softens wonderfully. Smear any signs of pimples, redness or roughness with the Ointment and let it remain five minutes before bathing. Nothing better, purer, sweeter or more effective. Then don't over-diet, over-exercise, lose sleep or fret.

Sample Each Free by Mail with 2¢ box of Cuticura, Addressed to Cuticura Dept. R-15, Boston, Mass.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 23, 1917

AN AID TO BUSINESS ENTERPRISE

The Newport Trust Company has been a considerable factor in the upbuilding of a sound business enterprise. Our banking experience and modern facilities are at your service.

Accounts subject to check are invited.

NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY,
NEWPORT, R. I.

THE SAVINGS BANK OF NEWPORT

NEWPORT, R. I.

THE SAVINGS BANK OF NEWPORT

NEWPORT, R. I.

THE SAVINGS BANK OF NEWPORT

NEWPORT, R. I.

THE SAVINGS BANK OF NEWPORT

NEWPORT, R. I.

THE SAVINGS BANK OF NEWPORT

NEWPORT, R. I.

THE SAVINGS BANK OF NEWPORT

NEWPORT, R. I.

THE SAVINGS BANK OF NEWPORT

NEWPORT, R. I.

THE SAVINGS BANK OF NEWPORT

NEWPORT, R. I.

THE SAVINGS BANK OF NEWPORT

NEWPORT, R. I.

THE SAVINGS BANK OF NEWPORT

NEWPORT, R. I.

THE SAVINGS BANK OF NEWPORT

NEWPORT, R. I.

THE SAVINGS BANK OF NEWPORT

NEWPORT, R. I.

THE SAVINGS BANK OF NEWPORT

NEWPORT, R. I.

THE SAVINGS BANK OF NEWPORT

NEWPORT, R. I.

THE SAVINGS BANK OF NEWPORT

NEWPORT, R. I.

THE SAVINGS BANK OF NEWPORT

NEWPORT, R. I.

THE SAVINGS BANK OF NEWPORT

NEWPORT, R. I.

THE SAVINGS BANK OF NEWPORT

NEWPORT, R. I.

THE SAVINGS BANK OF NEWPORT

NEWPORT, R. I.

THE SAVINGS BANK OF NEWPORT

NEWPORT, R. I.

THE SAVINGS BANK OF NEWPORT

NEWPORT, R. I.

THE SAVINGS BANK OF NEWPORT

NEWPORT, R. I.

THE SAVINGS BANK OF NEWPORT

NEWPORT, R. I.

THE SAVINGS BANK OF NEWPORT

NEWPORT, R. I.

THE SAVINGS BANK OF NEWPORT

NEWPORT, R. I.

THE SAVINGS BANK OF NEWPORT

NEWPORT, R. I.

COMPLETE PLANS TO DRAFT ARMY

Those Chosen Will Be Given
Time to Arrange Details.

MANY WILL BE EXEMPTED.

Number of Boards to Be as Numerous as Were the Registration Boards. Tentative Outline of Regulations. Northcliffe Heads British Mission Here—Other News Notes of National Capital.

Washington.—[Special Correspondence.]—"If I am called as a member of the conscripted army, when will I have to report?"

This is a question that is being asked by a large majority of the 10,000,000 men who registered on Tuesday, June 5. As yet it has not been officially stated, and it may be a week or two before the officials have complete the plans. It can be stated with practical certainty, however, that the men who are chosen will not be required to leave their present positions before Aug. 15 or Sept. 1, although in all probability the process of selecting those who are to serve will be completed before that date.

The government will give the men six weeks or two months to get their business affairs in shape before answering the call to arms and assist in bringing a victorious peace to democracy.

Many Boards of Exemption.

The number of exemption boards will be almost as numerous as were the registration boards. The government has pledged itself that every man who registered will be afforded absolute fairness and justice if he cares to enter a plea for exemption. The district exemption boards, which will be made up of neighbors of the applicants, are not the final authority. Boards of review will sit in each federal court district to hear and judge the cases of those who believe that they have not been fairly used by the local exemption boards.

Another task rests upon the shoulders of the country in general—the tracking down of the slackers who have dodged registration. This government will depend largely upon the people for information. It believes that men and the relatives of men who have faced the issue with courage will be only too eager to report the others.

This principle began to work out of its own accord in New York city. Authorities there received scores of letters and telephone calls from neighbors "quitters." All of these cases will be investigated, and in addition a house to house canvass has been begun by federal agents and police.

Arrests for evading the draft have so far been few and scattered. Except for the Ute and Navajo Indians and a Russian colony in Arizona, there has been no organized attempt to resist registration. In the above cases the hostility seems to have been born of ignorance.

Outline of Regulations.

The regulations, when finally drafted, will be carefully examined by President Wilson himself and will not be promulgated until he has approved them in detail. The general principles which will govern them follow:

First.—The individual will not be required to make a plea for exemption if his name is drawn in the drafting process. If an employer considers that the services of an employee are indispensable to the successful conduct of his business he will be given an opportunity to say so under oath. But the point of view will not be the advantage or disadvantage to private business, but to the government and the national defense. Enterprises in no way related to the national defense and the war will find it more difficult to get their men exempt than those immediately connected with the manufacture of supplies or agriculture.

Second.—The local exemption boards will not be permitted to pass on industrial or agricultural exemptions, but upon the question of dependent relatives and whether the individual is or is not an official of the executive, legislative or judicial branches of the state or national governments. They will examine for serious physical disabilities, but a second examination will be given on entrance to the army itself.

Third.—The federal review boards, about fifty in all, will travel through the several judicial districts of the United States and hear and examine applications for exemptions. The composition of the federal review board is one of the most important things on which the special committee in the post-office marshal's office is now working. The hope is to select a leading engineer or technical man, a leading business man, and a lawyer and possibly a labor representative, all to be men of the highest reputation, indubitable, as to character and integrity by the federal judges.

Northcliffe a Live Wire.

Lord Northcliffe, who has been appointed head of the British war mission in the United States, will fill the place left vacant when Arthur J. Balfour, secretary of foreign affairs, returned to England. His task will be to coordinate the various British missions and to act in concert with the members of the cabinet and the American and Canadian governments.

This is the first official post that Lord Northcliffe, through his newspaper, probably the most influential man in England, has received since the outbreak of the war, although it has been advanced many times.

It is significant that the president, with whose sanction the appointment is now made, was brought to his present post chiefly through the efforts of Lord Northcliffe.

This newspaper, under his pen since the beginning of the war, the soldier of

British public opinion. Through the Times, the Mail and more than a score of other publications throughout the United Kingdom he has wielded tremendous influence over the government.

The officials first directed popular attention to the limitations of Kitchener. He braved overwhelming antagonism to point out that the "organizer of victory" was neglecting to send high explosive shells to the front when they were most needed.

As a result, although Kitchener retained his post of secretary for war, his powers were restricted, and Lloyd George, whom Northcliffe preferred, became minister of munitions.

When Kitchener was lost on a torpedoed British cruiser Northcliffe's power was exerted to place Lloyd George in the post left vacant. Later Northcliffe attacked the manner in which the coalition cabinet under Premier Asquith was conducting the war. The campaign which he launched overthrew the cabinet and raised up another, with Lloyd George at its head.

Wants Food Bill Rushed.

President Wilson is anxious to have the food control bill passed by congress at once.

The president has pointed out that legislation placing the control of food distribution and prices in the hands of this government is necessary at this time on account of the attempt that might be made by European nations to obtain options on the future crops of this country. In so doing, the farmers were informed, prices of food supplies not only to this government, but to domestic consumers, would be increased beyond the figures quoted at the present time.

The president also indicated his great interest in the measure now pending in congress giving him authority to determine that certain kinds of traffic or particular shipments shall have priority in the transportation by railroads or water to meet existing emergencies. The proposed legislation, he stated, was part of the general plan to control the food supply of the country and should be coupled with whatever measure regulating the production and distribution of foodstuffs is enacted into law.

Herbert C. Hoover, who was called before the house agriculture committee for a conference on the administration's food control bill, advised strongly against putting into the bill the power to fix maximum food prices. Following the conference, it was intimated that this provision in the bill might be eliminated before it goes to the floor of the house.

Mr. Hoover discussed with Charles Lathrop Duck, president of the National Emergency Food Garden Commission, problems connected with the marketing of vegetables raised in war gardens. Mr. Duck reported that new gardens in villages, towns and cities, not including farms, would add 200,000,000 pounds of vegetables to the normal supply. Steps to prevent glutting of the markets are being considered. Summer resort hotels have been urged to buy as much home as possible.

Charges Declared Untrue.

Some of the charges contained in the round robin signed by thirty colored men of the navy and made public by Senator Calder of New York regarding conditions on the hospital ship Solace are declared untrue and others grossly exaggerated by the committee of inquiry. The hospital ship and its commander, Medical Director Blackwood, members of his staff and others concerned are highly commended by the investigators.

The investigating board consisted of Dr. William H. Welch of Johns Hopkins university and Dr. Abraham Flexner and Nathan S. S. of New York. They rendered a unanimous verdict after having made a rigid investigation with every door open to them.

UNCLE SAM'S MARINES.

A Fine Body of Fighters and Always Ready For Battle.

United States marines are always to be found where trouble breaks out or the scene is in reach of transports or warships. They are quartered on every first class ship of the navy, ready to go ashore as infantry, as heavy or light artillery or in machine gun squads.

There is not and never was a better body of fighting men ashore or afloat than the American marines. Their tradition of efficiency and fearlessness is one of the finest. Usually they go against the enemy when heavily outnumbered and often are required to hold their own in the midst of hostile populations until bluejackets and the army can be sent to back them up. It is only natural that the most adventurous spirits from every quarter of the world, soldiers of fortune who want to be always in a good fight, should have been attracted to a force which offers so many opportunities of the kind.

No company, no squad, of United States marines has ever shown the white feather. They are of the cream of military mobility. On their caps they wear a little metal globe and the words "Semper Paratus"—they go wherever the flag is carried, where trouble is thickest, and they are the ever faithful legion which never fails us.—Providence Journal.

Pitch.

The Hebrew word pitch, in the authorized version of the Scriptures (Genesis 1:14) is connected with "pitcher" and "pitched" in the first instance the gun or rock that extended from their tent and was transferred to all inflammable substances and especially to sulphur which is found on the shores of the Dead Sea, Genesis 1:14.

Quite a Feast.

"A creature that has great power. They used to use it for cooking food, but now it is used for nothing."

"Yes, a creature that is shown a withered, old man."—London Chronicle.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

ALL AROUND THE FARM

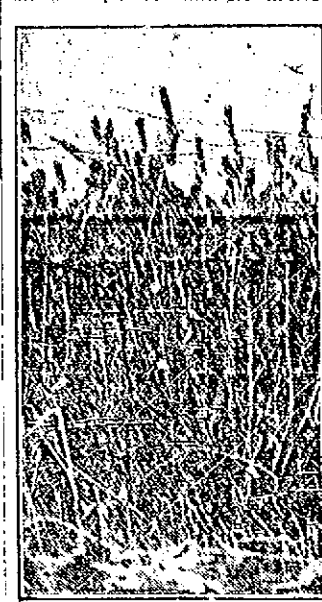
LEGUMES ARE VALUABLE.

Furnish Nutritious Feed For Animals and Also Enrich the Soil.

(Prepared by United States department of Agriculture.)

Farmers have known for centuries that the clovers, alfalfa, beans and peas enriched the soil, so that wheat, corn, cotton and similar crops gave better yields when following them than when planted after the grasses or grasses. The reason for this fact, however, is of more recent discovery than the fact itself.

The soil-enriching, leguminous plants possess normally nodules attached to their roots. These are due to the presence of great numbers of bacteria, minute living organisms which enter the roots from the soil. To us their importance lies in the fact that they possess the power of absorbing nitrogen from the air as it circulates in the soil and turning it into compounds which are readily utilized in the growth of the plants. Plants to which these bacteria are not attached derive the nitrogen required for their growth from



Crimson clover, showing the most advanced stage of ripening that is allowable to use for hay.

the soil alone. In consequence leguminous plants in general contain more nitrogen than the nonleguminous. They are therefore richer feeds, and if they are returned in whole or in part to the soil they increase its nitrogen content and thus promote the growth of the following crop. A third advantage in their use is the fact that when fed to live stock the resulting manure has an unusually high fertilizing value.

Under ordinary circumstances the best way to dispose of these crops is to feed them to live stock. All kinds of stock will benefit from them. Alfalfa hay can be substituted in part for such concentrates as wheat bran and cottonseed meal for both dairy and beef cattle. Red, alsike and sweet clover and field peas are less nutritious, but they are nevertheless more valuable than timothy, reedtop, orchard grass or other nonlegumes.

Furthermore, the fertilizing value of a leguminous crop need not be lost when it is fed. From 75 to 90 per cent of this fertilizing value can be given to the soil if the manure from the live stock is spread promptly and properly. The small percentage that is lost is insignificant in comparison with the gain to the live stock.

For various reasons, however, some good and some bad, the farmer does not always keep sufficient live stock to furnish enough manure for the requirements of the soil. Under such circumstances a substitute must be found, and the most available one is a leguminous crop, called, when grown for this purpose, a green manure crop. By plowing under this crop humus is added to the soil in much the same way that it is by applications of manure. Because they also add nitrogen legumes are more desirable green manure crops than nonlegumes.

Plowed under crops, however, obviously produce no direct return, and for that reason it is desirable whenever possible that the same land should produce during the season one crop for harvest and one crop for green manure. In the southern part of the northern states grain, early potatoes and a number of other crops are harvested sufficiently early for them to be followed by a catch crop, as a crop following the main one is called.

When there is no time to grow a second crop, before cold weather, legumes may still be used as winter cover crops. These serve three purposes—first to take up available plant food that might otherwise be leached from the soil and lost; second, to protect the land against erosion; third, to supply winter pasturage. In the spring they should be turned under for green manure. Red clover, crimson clover and hairy vetch make good cover crops in the north. A common practice is to mix hairy vetch with rye.

Feeding the Cow.

The dairy cow must have a ration from which she can produce milk if you expect her to make a profitable return for the feed.

His Idea.

"I never give a letter of recommendation."

"That's why?"

"Well, I figure that the fellow who is good enough to be given my hearty recommendation is good enough to keep on the payroll."—Detroit Free Press.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Do not encourage a cow to your barn from the neighbor whose stock is always ill.

There is a theory that the way to keep a hog well is to keep him and his food and surroundings clean. Worth trying.

When the flock has been eating and the change to the fresh grass is not so pleasing.

Some five dollar calves may grow into hundred dollar cows; don't send them to the butcher.

The flesher shade in the pasture. There should be trees as well as shelter.

Do not let the little pigs hang over a high trough or they will grow crooked in the backs and be spoiled.

MONEY IN HOG RAISING.

Next to Poultry Swine Are Most Profitable of Farm Animals.

The meat supply of the country can be increased more quickly by the hog than by any other. The country's need to augment its supply is great, but prevailing high prices alone should be sufficient inducement to farmers to raise more hogs. The prospect of success never was brighter. The high prices ruling in all markets show that the demand for pork is in excess of the supply.

Hogs fit into the modern scheme of farming on nearly every farm and are one of the most important animals to raise both for meat and for money. They require less labor, less equipment and less capital, make greater gains per hundred pounds of concentrates fed, reproduce themselves faster and in greater numbers and give a quicker "turn over" of money than any other animal, except poultry.

The hog has no rival as a consumer of byproducts, and but for him numerous unmarketable materials might be wasted. Kitchener refuse, not only from farms, but also from hotels and restaurants, when cooked before feeding makes an excellent diet.

The value of skim milk as a hog feed is known on every farm, though not always fully appreciated. In the neighborhood of large dairies pork production is a very prominent and lucrative supplement to the dairy industry.

The hog is also a large factor in cheapening the production of beef. Hogs following steers have in many cases increased the profit per steer by from \$5 to \$9. But hogs should not be allowed to follow dairy cattle unless the cattle are known to be free of tuberculosis, owing to the disease danger.

KILLING CUTWORMS.

An Effective Remedy Is Poisoned and Sweetened Bait.

Few are the gardeners who are so fortunate as never to have seen their young plants destroyed by cutworms.

It is perfectly possible to destroy these pests, however. A common and effective remedy is the poisoned bait, which is mixed and applied as follows:

Take a bushel of dry bran, add a pound of white arsenic or paris green



CUTWORM AT WORK.

and mix it thoroughly into mash with eight gallons of water, in which has been stirred a half gallon of sorghum or other cheap molasses. (Arsenic and paris green are deadly poisons, handle them with great care.) This amount will be sufficient for the treatment of about four or five acres of cultivated crops. After the mash has stood for several hours, scatter it in lumps about the size of a marble over the fields where the injury is beginning to appear and about the bases of the plants set out. Apply late in the day so as to place the poison about the plants before night, which is the time when the cutworms are active. Apply a second time if necessary. Keep children, live stock and chickens away from this bait.

Planting Small Potatoes.

Not many years ago I had seventy barrels of potatoes, all about the size of a small hen's egg, writes a New York farmer in American Agriculturist. The buyer did not want these, so I sorted out a load, and they were planted in the field with others. The small potatoes were bushelled up at digging time and the best sorted out for big seed. These potatoes all were planted June 12. The field of two acres yielded 180 bushels to the acre. I prefer a potato of natural size. I cut the potatoes into four pieces. When whole potatoes are planted they start earlier than the cut ones.

Dairy Stable Floors.

Only concrete floors should be permitted in a dairy barn. They cost more, perhaps, originally, but they are the cheapest in the long run. For one thing, they make it possible to save some of the liquid manure, a very valuable item.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of J. C. Ayer & Co.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

FOR YOUNG FOLKS

Sleepy Time Story About a Most Vain and Silly Beast.

HAD VERY BIG NOTIONS.

Although His Home Was In The Barnyard, He Imagined That Place Was Too Humble For His Talents—Goes on a Journey and Is Punished.

Well, said Uncle Ben to Little Ned, tonight I am going to tell you about

THE ARTFUL DONKEY.

Once upon a time there lived in a field near a fine jungle where many lions made their home a little gray donkey.

Now, this donkey was not satisfied with being just a donkey and drawing his master's little cart of vegetables to market and enjoying a comfortable home and nice meals.

Neddy wanted to be a lion, and he tried to imitate the air and walk of a lion he had once seen. He fancied that his bray sounded like a lion's roar. All the farmyard animals laughed at him, which made him very cross.

One day a hunter who had shot a lion stopped at his master's house with the lion skin. While the stranger was at dinner Neddy stole out to where the skin lay and slipped into it. Then he ran off toward the forest, frightening foolish hens and geese and amazing the more sensible animals.

When he reached the edge of the fields he met the old black sheep who led his master's flocks.

"G-r-r-r-r!" bawled the donkey. The sheep laughed.

Near the woods he met Mr. Fox. "Why, it's that stupid old donkey that brays whenever I come about the farmhouse at night. What's he doing running around in the skin of old Leo?" Mr. Fox said to himself.

Leo was the old lion which had been shot by the hunter. His relatives in the forest were very angry about his death.

"G-r-r-r-r!" bawled the donkey.

"Ah, good evening, Mr. Leo!" the fox said shyly.

The donkey was greatly pleased. "Glad to meet you, sir," replied the donkey.

"There are some of your relations over there looking for you," the fox went on, thinking that the donkey would turn and run home.

But the foolish donkey was so sure that the lions would gladly welcome him and never suspect that he was not one of themselves that he went trotting off toward a brook where some of the animals were drinking.

"There he comes, the monster, dressed in my poor, dear husband's skin!" roared Mrs. Leo, and she made a leap that landed her on the donkey's neck.

That was all. The next day the farmer, who went out to hunt for Neddy, found the lion's skin behind the donkey's skin in the woods.

Why Water Puts Out Fire.

Water puts out fire for two good reasons. First, if a thing is covered with water, the oxygen of the air cannot get at it to burn it. But that is not nearly the most important reason why water puts out fire. It is that water has a great capacity for heat and can hold a great deal of it. It takes so much heat into itself, and so quickly, that it lowers the temperature of the burning thing that it can no longer burn.

Summer Sport.

Children who live near the Atlantic coast know what fun it is to play in the sand on the beach. They think about it all winter, and as soon as

Photo by American Press Association.

A PRETTY BEACH GIRL.

school is out away they go to Atlantic City or some other place on the Jersey coast, where they spend hours building cathedrals and castles, groves and palaces in the fine white sand. There will be thousands of them, like the pretty little girl here pictured, doing that all this summer.

Baby Birds.

Does the little birdie sleep? Does he snore like you? Does he snore like a rock him? Every bird is a snorer.

Fireproof Paper.

Patents have been taken out at various times for paper which is claimed to be proof against fire and therefore particularly suitable for documentary records. Most of these papers contain asbestos or a similar mineral fiber, with or without the addition of clay or metallic salts.—London Standard.

Train the Child.

A child should not only be taught but trained. Training is drilling him in what he does until he has acquired the habit of doing it.—Henry Ward Beecher.

Keep up and you will never have to catch up.—Youth's Companion.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

WANTIME GARD.

How Women Are Donning the Khaki Instead of Silk.

OF THE MARCH.

Khaki is fast becoming a favorite fabric for suits and work clothes. A regulation army shirt, soft felt hat and bloomers of khaki worn inside bloomers of the same material make up the uniform of this movie actress who is tramping across the continent, winning friends on the way.

Baked Ham.

Wash a twelve pound smoked ham and soak overnight in cold water. Cover with cold water and bring to the boiling point. Simmer three hours or until tender. Peel off the skin, place in a dripping pan, season with a cupful of garlic vinegar and bake in a hot oven three-quarters of an hour, basting every ten minutes. Spread with another layer of sugar, stick with cloves an inch apart, reduce the heat and cook slowly without basting for twenty-five minutes so that the ham may be well glazed. Serve hot the first time and later cold thinly sliced with whipped cream and horse-radish sauce.

YOUR ROSEBUSHES.

From Guds to Broken Roots Here Is Sound Advice.

Prepared by the U. S. department of agriculture.

IN planting dormant bushes it is desirable to trim the ends of broken roots and any that are too long just before they are put into the hole, so that there will be smooth, fresh surfaces which can callous and heal over. It is usual to have this fresh cut surface on the under side of the root. The hole in which the bush is to be planted should be several inches larger across than the roots will extend and ample in depth, with a little loose earth on the bottom. The roots should be separated well in all directions, with the soil well worked in among them, separating them into layers, each of which should be spread out like the fingers of the hand. When the hole is partially full the plant should be shaken up and down so as to make sure it is in close contact with the soil under the crown where the roots branch. When the roots are well covered the soil should be firmed. This is best done by tamping. If the soil is in proper condition tamping cannot injure the plants. This will leave a depression about them, but the roots will be covered.

When all are planted each one may be watered, although this is usually not necessary, especially if the roots have been peddled before planting. If water is applied permit it to soak to about the roots and then fill the hole with dry earth. Do not tramp after watering. With the soil wet it would be injurious to compact it more. If not watered the depression should be filled with loose earth, the same as though it had been watered. After planting no watering should be done unless very dry weather follows, and even then care must be exercised not to overdo it till after growth starts. In watering it is desirable to draw away some earth from about the bush, apply the water and after it has soaked to draw dry earth about the plant again.

Train the Child.

A child should not only be taught but trained. Training is drilling him in what he does until he has acquired the habit of doing it.—Henry Ward Beecher.

Keep up and you will never have to catch up.—Youth's Companion.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S

Charles M. Cole,
PHARMACIST,
392 THAMES STREET
Two Doors North of Post Office
NEWPORT, R. I.

GET YOUR
ICE CREAM
—AT—
Koschny's,
230 & 232 THAMES STREET,
or at his
Branch Store, 16 Broadway
Cake, Ice Cream,
CONFECTIONERY.

STRICTLY FIRST CLASS and PRIMA EYE

NEWPORT
Transfer Express Co.

TRUCKERS
—AND—
General Forwarders

Heavy Trucking & Specialty
Estimates Given on any kind of Carting
Available by Telephone at any and all hours
PRINCIPAL OFFICES: Bellevue Avenue
BRANCH OFFICES: 22 Thames Street, and
New York 6-12 1917.
Telephone 71-2 F.

WATER
ALL PERSONS desiring to have water
introduced into their residence or places of
business, should make application to the
City Engineer's Office, 22 Thames Street,
Office Hours from 8 a. m. to 3 p. m.
GUY NORMAN, Treasurer.

ASK ANY HORSE
Eureka
Harness
Oil
Mica
Axle
Grease
Sold by Dealers everywhere
Standard Oil Co. of New York

You Are Judged by
the Appearance
of Your Letter

If your stationery is up to
the minute, with type the
proper size and neatly dis-
played, your communication
will command attention.

That Is the Kind of
Stationery That Our
Job Office Turns Out

Watch Your Every Act.
The foot act of today goes to make
the reputation of tomorrow. And all along
the path that finally leads to the celestials
we encounter more of them than
telephone posts.—Florida Times-Union.

Advantages of Travel.
All travel has its advantages. If the
passenger visits better countries he
may learn to improve his own, and if
adversity carries him to worse he may
learn to enjoy his own.—Johnson.

Turner's Dye.
The turmeric, which yields a yellow
powder, grows wild over a considerable
portion of Porto Rico and is fairly
abundant. It is used by natives as a
dye for the fibers from which ham-
mocks are woven, for ribbons, cloths
and the like.

Diplomacy.
Mrs. Brown—These lovely flowers
are from my husband? Mrs. Jones—Yes,
but I have the last word this morn-
ing, and it is a word I like. —Boston Globe.

There are light if they could seem
and more dangers have deceived
than they could seem.—Bacon.

RED CROSS WAS READY FOR WAR

Forty-four Base Hospital Units
Already Organized.

SOME ARE ALREADY ABROAD

Great Size of These Hospitals Can Be
Appreciated When It Is Stated That
Regulation Buildings in the Most
Compact Form Cover an Area of
Eleven Acres.

By LEO ARNSTEIN,
Vice Chairman Military Relief Com-
mittee, New York Chapter American
Red Cross.

The general in-
formation that
the American
Red Cross was and still is
unprepared for war
is a notable
exception—the base
hospital service of the
American Red Cross. When war first
broke out in Europe and frightened
men and women saw that this country
might ultimately become involved the
directors of the Red Cross began to pre-
pare on a large scale for such an emer-
gency. Up and down the land went
orders urging public spirited citi-
zens in cities all over the country to
establish units and raise funds for hos-
pital equipment. As this meant in
each instance the raising of from \$25,
000 to \$50,000 for something whose use-
fulness was in the hands of the gen-
eral public very problematical, the task
was no light one.

But the workers persisted. As a re-
sult when this country declared war
the Red Cross was prepared and has
already organized forty-four base hos-
pital units thirty-nine for the army
and five for the navy, which will be
ready to be turned over to the govern-
ment with their equipment as fast as
they are asked for. Already seven of
these have been sent abroad for the
use of the allies, and the balance are
ready to go at a day's notice.

The base hospital is housed in a sub-
stantial, permanent structure anywhere
from twenty-five to a hundred miles
away from the firing line. The wound-
ed are taken from the trenches by
stretcher bearers and carried to the
dressing stations immediately back of
the line. Here they receive emergency
dressing and attention and are then
carried back to the field hospital in
ambulances. From the field hospitals,
as soon as possible, they are carried by
ambulance and hospital train back to
the base hospitals, where they are sur-
rounded by the best hospital equipment
known to modern medical and surgical
science. Portable hospital buildings
have been devised, so constructed that
they can be easily packed and shipped
and set up quickly.

The great size of a base hospital can
be appreciated when it is stated that
the regulation buildings, in a compact
form as can be arranged, cover an
area 1500 feet long and 750 feet wide,
eleven acres in all. The equipment
alone when stored occupies 15,000 cu-
bic feet. The cost of mobilizing a
unit with its equipment at Philadel-
phia recently, aside from transporta-
tion, was over \$5,000. One base hos-
pital will care for 20,000 men.

The portable kitchen, which feeds
750 persons three times a day, is a
new type especially designed for the
Red Cross. The portable X ray outfit
is even fitted with a generator to pro-
vide its own current, as there is never
any certainty as to whether direct or
alternating current or any adequate
current at all will be found already
applied at the point of destination.
Then there is the laundry equipment
complete even to a drying room; fun-
gus, sterilizing and incinerating
plants, a completely equipped operat-
ing room, laboratory, etc. There is the
eight ton refrigerating truck, which is
a complete unit in itself, not only pro-
ducing two tons of ice a day, but run-
ning a battery of cooling plants. Con-
nected with each base hospital are
three ambulances and a two ton truck
for carrying supplies.

The base hospitals are under the di-
rection of the department of the mil-
itary relief of the Red Cross until mon-
tered into service, when they become a
part of the army organization. Form-
ing another very important branch of
this department are the ambulance
companies. Each company consists of
ninety-one men, including five medical
officers.

Still another branch of the depart-
ment of military relief is made up of
the hospital units. Each unit is com-
posed of twelve doctors, usually spec-
ialists, who may be shifted from
point to point wherever the need is
greatest.

Aside from this active service in the
field, the department maintains a ho-
reau for providing the soldiers with
the comforts of life not regularly a
part of the government's military sup-
plies, such as extra medical supplies,
literature, tobacco and other comforts.
Another important unit is the san-
itary training detachment for the me-
thodical teaching of first aid. Groups
of men are trained for service with the
army, resembling the voluntary aid de-
tachments organized with such success
in England.

In short, by its activities in caring
for the well being of the soldiers the
Red Cross probably doubles the ef-
ficiency of the fighting forces.

Warned.
Betty-Jack says he will stop drink-
ing if I marry him. Mrs. Wye—Well,
be careful, dear. It is easier for him
to begin again than it is for you to get
unmarried.—Boston Transcript.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

RED CROSS DOG FILAX SAVED MANY SOLDIERS.

This Red Cross dog, Filax of Lawton,
owned by Mrs. H. F. Warner, was
employed for several months in an im-



MRS. H. F. WARNER AND FILAX.

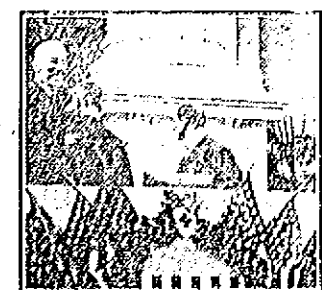
balance corps in France and is credited
with having assisted at the rescue of
fifty-four wounded soldiers. As he
picked his way across the Somme bat-
tlefield, carrying relief to the
wounded in No Man's
land, shot and shell seemed
to have no terrors for this
animal.

THE WAR COUNCIL OF THE RED CROSS

Personnel of Strong Body
Named by the President.

The action of President
Wilson in appointing the
Red Cross War Council,
with Henry P. Davison
of J. P. Morgan & Co. at
its head, set in motion the tremendous
campaign for popular subscriptions to
a fund which the Red Cross will use
for supplying hospitals at the front
and also for carrying on relief work
at home and in Europe on a scale per-
haps greater than the world has ever
seen.

Other members of the council ap-
pointed are Charles D. Norton, G. M.
P. Murphy, Cornelius S. Bliss, Jr., and
Edward N. Hurley, with William H.



PRESIDENT WILSON DEDICATING NEW RED
CROSS BUILDING, WASHINGTON.—MR.
WILSON AT THE RIGHT.

Taft, chairman, and Elliot Wadsworth,
vice chairman, of the executive commit-
tee, ex officio members.

In appointing the War Council the
president earnestly exhorted the Amer-
ican public to support its work, issu-
ing the following statement:

I have today created within the Red
Cross a war council, to which will be
intrusted the duty of responding to the
extraordinary demands which the pres-
ent war will make upon the services of
the Red Cross both in the field and in
civilian relief. The best way in which
to impart the greatest efficiency and
energy to the relief work which this
war will entail will be to concentrate
it in the hands of a single experienced
organization which has been recognized
by law and by international convention
as the public instrumentality for such
purposes. Indeed, such a concentration
of administrative action in this matter
seems to me absolutely necessary, and
I hereby earnestly call upon all those
who can contribute either great sums
or small to the alleviation of the suf-
fering and distress which must inevita-
bly arise out of this fight for humanity,
and democracy to contribute to the Red
Cross. It will be one of the first and
most necessary tasks of the new war
council of the Red Cross to raise great
sums of money for the support of the
work to be done and done upon a large
scale. I hope that the response to their
efforts will be a demonstration of the
generosity of America and the power of
genuine practical sympathy among our
people that will command the admira-
tion of the whole world.

WOODROW WILSON.

In an interview given the same day
Mr. Davison pledged the backing of
Morgan & Co. to the undertaking and
announced that he himself had tempo-
rarily given up all other business to
devote his whole energy to the Red
Cross financial campaign.

The American Red Cross
FOUNDED to aid in
the prevention and
alleviation of human
suffering in times of
war and peace.

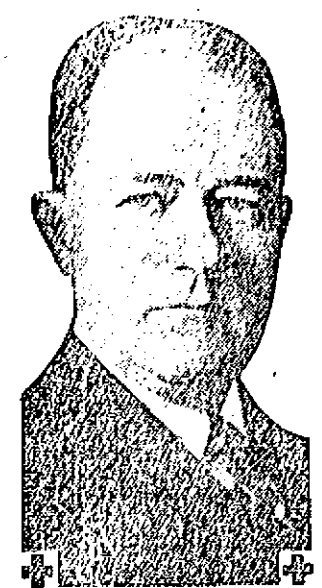
"THESE MEN MUST HAVE OUR BEST"

Chairman Davison's Appeal For \$100,
000,000 For the Red Cross.

In his remarkable appeal for \$100,-
million Henry P. Davison, chairman
of the Red Cross War Council, said in
part:

"We ask for \$100,000,000. It is a
large sum of money, but, believe me,
the people of this country are not only
willing to supply that one hundred mil-
lion, but a very great deal more."

"Hundreds of American doctors and
nurses are already at the front. A
force of 12,000 American engineers will
soon be rebuilding the railroads of
France. Upward of 25,000 American
men are now on the battlefields of Eu-
rope fighting as volunteers in the al-
lied armies. Soon 55,000 American reg-



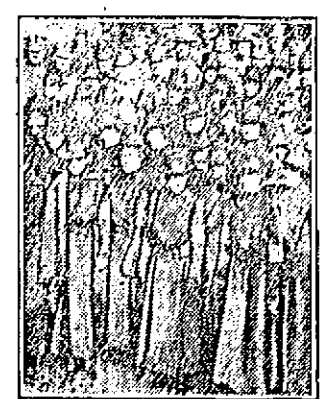
HENRY P. DAVISON, CHAIRMAN OF THE
RED CROSS WAR COUNCIL.

iments will be added to their number.
All our national guard is to be mobil-
ized, our regular army is to be recruit-
ed to full strength, and 750,000 other
men are shortly to be called to the col-
ors. Within a few months we should
and will have in service an army of
1,000,000 and a navy of 150,000 men.

"These men must have of our best.
To prepare against their needs in ad-
vance will be a stupendous task which
the Red Cross must undertake. Doc-
tors, nurses and ambulances must be
made ready. Vast quantities of hospi-
tal stores, linen, bandages and supplies
of every kind must be prepared, and at
once. If we wait it may be too late.
When we ask our own sons and broth-
ers to fight for our liberty 3,000 miles
from home in a country already sore
and afflicted, surely we cannot do less
than prepare to take care of them in
their day of suffering."

Red Cross at the Front.

This photograph shows only part of
the nurses, surgeons, etc., of Presby-
terian base hospital unit No. 2, now



in Europe for war service. This unit
includes 25 surgeons, 50 nurses and ad-
ministrative staff of more than 100 or-
derlies, chauffeurs, cooks, mecha-
nicians, etc.

SECRETARY BAKER'S PLEA
FOR THE RED CROSS

We are separated from the
actual scene of this conflict by
thousands of miles of sea. Our
losses in it have as yet been mi-
nor. We are entering the war
in the firm belief and purpose of
ending it in a victory for right,
and we have not the slightest in-
tention of stopping until that vic-
tory is achieved.

I think if anybody would ask
me how much is ought to give
to the Red Cross at this time I
would say, "All you have."
That is a counsel of perfection,
I know, but then it would not be
enough. I understand the war
council has set itself the task of
raising \$100,000,000. That may
sound to some like a large
amount, and yet this war is cost-
ing in actual money every day
from \$20,000,000 to \$50,000,000
and in human life from 10,000 to
15,000 of those who are killed in
actual warfare, without count-
ing those who starve and die of
disease.

The Red Cross of the United
States of America has set itself
the great task of raising for, one
might say, cosmic philanthropy,
a sum equal to the destruction
which the war entails in a day.—
Norton D. Baker.

Colony Convicts.
Virginia has a colony which
never received convicts, and very few
were sent there, and most of those
were political prisoners. The article
in element predominated. In 1873 par-
liament forbade the transportation of
convicts to English colonies in America.

SAVE CHILDREN, RED CROSS PLEA

Little Ones and Women Main
Sufferers in War.

SCENES BEHIND TRENCHES

Thousands of Homeless Night in War
Zone, Many Actually in Zone of Fire.
Almost Every Mile in One Section of
France a Land of Desolation.

By E. A. MORSE,
Former Director of the Ample Division
of the American Red Cross.

It is not for the
men in the trench-
es that I feel the
greatest pity, much as
their terrible and he-
roic suffering stirs my
heart. I am moved
most by the plight of
those behind the lines and in the de-
serted territory, women, aged men
and little children, left in cold blood
unprotected and dying by the hundreds
of thousands from exposure and starva-
tion.

Mrs. William H. Draper, the tireless
vice president of the New York coun-
ty chapter of the Red Cross, made this
reply to my request that she tell me
something of what seemed to her the
most interesting phase of Red Cross
work at present.

"It's comparatively easy," she said,
"for a well-to-do man to face swift death
in the excitement of battle. It's an-
other matter for the mother who lies
on the sidewalk of a wrecked and de-
serted village, her starving children
around her, and watches an agonizing
death approach by inches. So much
for sentimental pity! But that should
not be the main motive. We must be

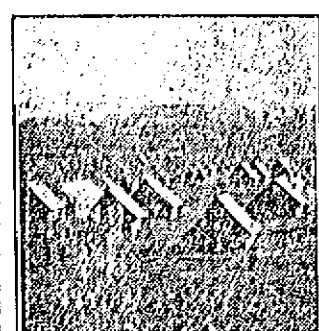


Photo From Red Cross Magazine.
A RED CROSS BASE HOSPITAL.

supremely practical. The future wel-
fare of these warping peoples depends
on our giving prompt aid to these chil-
dren and their mothers. We must do
it simply, and we must do it right.

"I suppose I feel this phase of the
need more keenly because of the many
friends I have scattered through Eu-
rope. They are constantly writing me
graphic letters describing the needs of
those people and begging us to do
something for them."

I happened to know something of the
effect of these letters judiciously pass-
ed around by Mrs. Draper among her
many wealthy friends in this country.
Through these indirect appeals Mrs.
Draper has been able to turn over to
Red Cross headquarters many large
gifts of money and countless supplies.
For instance, a group of five of her
Brooklyn friends have given her the
privilege of spending \$20,000 a year
for this work, besides hundreds of
thousands of dozens of pairs of the
best socks that can be purchased.

"Here's a letter from a friend in
Serbia, the little country we're so like-
ly to overlook in our earnestness about
France and Belgium," she went on.
"Their army has no reserves. Last
fall at Monastir the same men fought
for one hundred consecutive days with-
out relief. They were most meagerly
clothed and fed, and, besides of all,
not one of them knew whether his wife
and children were alive or, if living,
where they were. Thousands upon
thousands of peasant women and chil-
dren in Serbia have no source of food
and clothing but the army and the Red
Cross."

"Thousands of these sufferers live
right in the war zone, many of them
actually in the zone of fire. The army
has done its best to help them, but
the army has only bread and meat to
give, and a little of that. The indi-
viduals and scattering relief agencies
that are seeking to help are almost
hopelessly handicapped by lack of ma-
terials, workers or transportation. One
of the most useful things we can do
is to send automobiles to the Red Cross
workers in Serbia."

The following extract from this let-
ter summarized the needs:

The big cry is for the women and chil-
dren. Most of the children are little girls,
so that most of the women are young
women who can be won by parents who
have been used to wearing heavy home-
spun. The foods required are beans, tea,
fat, sugar, corn and condensed milk.
Sweetened condensed milk is not desired.
The best thing to give is on any day of
the month is just the straight stoned milk
without either condensation or sweetening.
It ought to be possible to send plenty of
raisins and prunes from the United States.
These Serbian women and children have
no fruit in their diet, and they
need it."

At the same time the letter told of
some really inspired efforts of private
individuals, such as sending pink silk
lingerie to Macedonian peasant women.
One box opened for distribution there
contained five suits of men's full even-
ing dress and three sets of false teeth.

Frequent Colds in the Heads.
Recent investigations show that dis-
ease of the sinuses may be suspected
when person suffers from recurrent
headaches and nasal discharge. The
disease is in the head. An X-ray photo-
graph of the sinuses is a help, and surgeons
say the sinuses should be
in the treatment.—Hearst.

RED CROSS BORN ON BATTLEFIELD

Solferino's Horrors Inspired
Henri Dunant to Urge Reform.

TREATY OF GENEVA MADE

American Red Cross First Impressed
the World With Its Work at the
Johnstown Flood—President of the
United States Also President of the
Red Cross.

The battle of Sol-
ferino occurred
in 1859. It went
on for several days
in that time 20,000
wounded men lay on
the field—Frenchmen,
Italians and Russians.

Thousands of these remained for days
in extreme agony, unaided for. Thou-
sands of them died for want of care.
It was one of the supreme horrors of
all history.

It happened that a Swiss, Henri Du-
nant, went upon this battlefield and
saw these dying, neglected men. He
told about it so vividly that the nations
of the world decided that it was time
to take this atrocity out of war. The
Treaty of Geneva in 1863 for the first
time provided for the immunity of
medical and nursing services in battle,
and the sign of that immunity was to
be a red cross. And from that authori-
zation has sprung the great interna-
tional order of mercy—the Red Cross.

The United States did not adopt the
Geneva treaty until 1929. From then
until the year 1900 the Red Cross was
a struggling organization, largely a
private charity, without official recog-



Photo From Red Cross Magazine.
SECTION OF RED CROSS HOSPITAL TENT.

million or optional standing. It first
impressed itself upon the nation of the
country by its relief work at the John-
stown flood in 1889. When the Spanish
war broke out it was still outside the
government and not organized or pre-
pared along military lines. In 1915
Miss Mabel T. Prudden became the
head of it. Her indefatigable work
caused congress in 1916 to give the or-
ganization a federal charter and desig-
nate it as the official relief organization
of the United States of America. It is
the only organization permitted to give
volunteer aid to the victims of war.
Other institutions seeking the work of
humanitarian service in time of war
must do it through the Red Cross.

"The organization is twofold in sev-
eral particulars and therefore not
quickly understood by the public. It
is both official and private in its char-
acter—that is, the government has
adopted it officially as the auxiliary
war relief service. The president of
the United States by law is also pres-
ident of the Red Cross. The comptrol-
ler of the currency is its treasurer. Its
accounts are audited by the war
department, and its annual reports are
addressed to congress.

Yet the government does not finance
the Red Cross. On occasions congress
has voted contributions of money to
it. Congress helped to build the new
building, for instance. But the great
volume of its funds spent for relief
work is contributed by private indi-
viduals. In times past most of its
cash has come in the form of gifts,
less than 20 per cent of its receipts be-
ing from membership fees. But with
the quickened interest in the Red
Cross the membership fees are becom-
ing an important source of revenue.

In time of war the Red Cross acts
as the auxiliary to the medical and
nursing services, the auxiliary services,
as they are called of the army and
navy. It is a case of the auxiliary be-
ing greater than the thing aided. Many
doubtless wonder why the army and
navy do not maintain their own hos-
pital services on an adequate scale.
The answer is that it has been found
to be more efficient and less costly to
give this task over to the Red Cross.

Cases of Rhinoceros Horn.
Probably some of the most expensive
cures to manufacture are those from
rhinoceros horns. Such a cure, when
made of one piece of horn, often costs
as high as \$200. The high price is due
to the expert treatment which the
rhinoceros horn requires immediately
after the beast has been slain.

Birds Will Come Back.
The strongly developed bird's beak
allows of birds can be called on to at-
tack them to the neighborhood where
they first saw the light, and the bird's
beak will then eat them in the house
provided for them one year will often re-
turn the next season to enjoy the same
beauty and peace then.

